

A Study of Endoscopic Dacryocystorhinostomy in Cases of Chronic Dacryocystitis in A Tertiary Care Hospital of Chhattisgarh

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Abstract

Background: Chronic dacryocystitis is a chronic inflammation of the lacrimal sac and presented as watering or discharge from the eyes. Endoscopic Dacryocystorhinostomy is a safe and effective treatment for chronic dacryocystitis as it has less morbidity and better aesthetic results as compared to external approaches for lacrimal sac. **Material and Methods:** A prospective study was carried out in 65 cases of chronic dacryocystitis who were presented as watering and discharge from the eye. Complete ophthalmic and ENT examination was done based on age, sex, socio-economical status, clinical presentation, endoscopic finding data was collected. The outcome of endoscopic Dacryocystorhinostomy was assessed based on the presence or absence of epiphora, syringing and patency of rhinostoma in nasal endoscopy. **Results:** Most of the patients were of 40-50 year age group with a female predominance. The most common presentation was watering from the eye and left eye was found more affected than the right eye. In associated nasal pathologies turbinate hypertrophy observed in 16 (23.2%), deviated nasal septum in 13 (18.9%) cases, sinusitis in 4 (5.79%) cases and rhinosporidiosis in 4 (5.8%) cases. In children, the success rate of endoscopic DCR was 95 % as compared to 95.7% in adults. **Conclusion:** Endoscopic Dacryocystorhinostomy is an effective useful tool for the treatment of chronic dacryocystitis with less complication and higher success rate.